

254 SOME CUSTOMS OF THE PELEW ISLANDERS NOTE IV

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 Celebes,¹ the Patagonians of South America,² and the Aleutians and many Indian tribes of North America.³ In the island of Rambree, off the coast of Aracan, a set of vagabond "conjurers," who dressed and lived as women, used to dance round a tall pole, invoking the aid of their favourite idol on the occasion of any calamity.⁴ Male members of the Vallabha sect in India often seek to win the favour of the god Krishna, whom they specially revere, by wearing their hair long and assimilating themselves to women; even their spiritual chiefs, the so-called Maharajas, sometimes simulate the appearance of women when they lead the worship of their followers.⁵ In Madagascar we hear of effeminate men who wore female attire and acted as women, thinking thereby to do God service.⁶ In the kingdom of Congo there was a sacrificial priest who commonly dressed as a woman and

Tribes of the North-West Coast of Borneo," *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London* ^ N.S. ii. (1863) pp. 31 sq. | Spenser St. John, *Life in the Forests of the, JFar East*"" (London, 1863), i. 73. In Sarawak these men are called *manangs*^ in Dutch Borneo they are called *bazirs* or *bassirs*.
¹ Captain R. Mundy, *op. cit.* i. 82 sq.; B. F. Matthes, *Over de Bissoes of heidensche Priesters en Priesteressen der Boegin&zen* (Amsterdam, 1872), pp. I sq.
² Th. Falkner, *Description of Patagonia* .(Hereford, 1774), p. 117; J. Hutchinson, "The Tehuelche Indians of Patagonia," *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London* ^ N.S. vii. (1869) p. 323. Among the Guaycurus of Southern Brazil there is a class of men who dress as women and do only women's work, such as spinning, weaving, and making pottery. But so far as I know, they are not said to be sorcerers or priests. See C. F. Ph. v. Martius, *Zur Ethnographic Amerikas zumal Brasiliens* (Leipsic, 1867), pp. 74 sq. ^
³ G. H. von Langsdorff, *Reise - urn die Welt* (Frankfort, 1812), ii. 43; H. J. Holmberg, « Tiber die Volker des Russischen Amerika," *Ada Socie-tat is Scientianim Fennicae* ^ iv. (Helsingfors, 1856) pp. 400 sq.; W. H. Dall, *Alaska* (London, 1870), pp. 402 sq.; Ross Cox, *The Colimbia J Rtv€?E (LcmdiOn*, 1832), i. 327 sqq.; Father G. Boscana, "Chinigchinich," in [A. Robinson's] *Life in California* (New York, 1846),

pp. 283 sq. ; S. Powers, *Tribes of California* (Washington, 1877), pp. 132 sq. ; H. H. Bancroft, *Native Races of the Pacific States* (London, 1875-1876), i. 82, 92, 415, 585, 774 ;
Hontan, *Mémoires de l'Amérique Septentrionale* (Amsterdam, 1705), p. 144; J. F. Lafitau, *Mœurs des Sauvages Américains* (Paris, 1724), i. 52-54; Charlevoix, *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* (Paris, 1744), ^{vii}-4 *\$> > W. H. Keating, *Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River* (London, 1825), i. 227 sq. 436 ; George Catlin, *North American Indians* (London, 1844), ii. 214 sq. j Maximilian Prinz zu Wied, *Reise in das innere Nord-America* (Coblentz, 1839-1841), ii. 132 sq. ;
D. G. Brinton, *The Lenape and their Legends* (Philadelphia, 1885), pp. 109 sq. ; J. G. Müller, *Geschichte der amerikanischen Urreligionen* (Bale, 167), pp. 44 sq. 418. Among the tribes which permitted the custom were the Illinois, Mandans, Dacotas (Sioux), Sauks, and Foxes, to the east of the Rocky Mountains, the Yukis, Pomos, and Pitt River Indians of California, and the Koniags of Alaska.
⁴-Lieut. W. Foley, "Journal of a Tour through the Island of Rambree," *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, iv. (Calcutta, 1835) p. 199.
⁵ Monier Williams, *Religions Life and Thought in India* (London, 1883), p. 136. Compare J. A. Dubois, *Mœurs Institutions, et Coutumes des Peuples de l'Inde* (Paris, 1825), i. 439.
⁶ O. Dapper, *Description de l'Afrique* (Amsterdam, 1686), p. 467.